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#### WEATHER REPORT

Moderate S. W. winds,  
fine and warm. Wednes-  
day: Warm with scatter-  
ed showers.  
Bar. 30.15  
Ther. 78

# The Evening Advocate

"By Union the smallest  
states thrive, by discord  
the greatest are destroyed."

In every rank, or great  
or small,  
This industry supports us  
all.  
—Gay.

VOL. XI. NO. 138

ST. JOHN'S, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1924.

## Brazilian Revolution Is Ended

### SAO PAULO IS CAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES, AND REBELS FLEE FROM THE CITY

## America Saves Situation At London Conference

#### CANADA TO APPOINT WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

MONTREAL, July 28.—An Ottawa despatch to the Star says: "An appointment to the position of Canadian Minister to Washington, which has been talked of for the last four or five years, may be made this fall." Gossip in political quarters here mentions Hon. Senator Belcourt in connection with the post. It is said that the function he is now performing is designed as a preliminary to his going to Washington, very possibly retaining his Senatorship. It is thought possible that if Senator Belcourt should go to Washington he might be taken into the Cabinet without portfolio and thus go as a full fledged Minister.

#### STEAMER STRIKES ROCK

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., July 28.—The passenger steamer Myles Standish, bound from here to Wood's Hole, struck a rock while rounding East Chop today, and sprang a leak. She was able to reach her dock at Oak Bluffs where her 25 passengers were landed and the steamer was beached.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

#### BRITISH SQUADRON REACHES JAMAICA

KINGSTON, Ja., July 28.—The British special cruiser squadron, comprising the Hood, Repulse and Adelaide, arrived here Saturday from Cristobal and was greeted enthusiastically by the British residents. Kingston was gallily decorated for the occasion. Two special festive arches bearing phrases of welcome were erected. Admiral Sir Frederick E. Field and his staff, when they landed at 10 o'clock, were received by a guard of honor and by Mayor Simpson, who read an address of welcome and assured the Admiral, who acted as a representative of the King, of Jamaica's unswerving loyalty. On Saturday night the Admiral and other officers of the squadron were entertained at an official dinner and ball at King's House.

#### AMERICA SUBMITS PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 28.—The new American proposals which both French and British hope will break the deadlock in the international conference on the subject of security for the loan to Germany provided for in the Dawes report, were made this morning during a meeting of the experts of the conference.

#### MURDERER MEETS FATE

DANIELSON, CONN., July 28.—Benjamin White, 80, who yesterday shot and killed his brother, Edwin T. White, 72, and wounded his nephew, Howard White, and David Mairson, the fiancé of his niece, Salie Phyllis White was shot and killed by members of a posse who were searching for him shortly after noon today, according to word received here. The posse included several state police from local barracks. The shooting occurred in the woods near White farm.

#### CARGO BOAT IN DANGER

SYDNEY, N. S., July 28.—The tug Ocean Eagle is standing by the French steamer Liebourne, which is on Gull Ledge, Whitehead, and is giving the vessel all assistance possible, according to word received by Vincent Mullins, agent of the Marine Dept. who sent the Eagle to the scene of the wreck Saturday night. So far as can be learned the cargo is being jettisoned to lighten the vessel which is making considerable water. She is bound from Newport News with a cargo of Virginia soft coal for Three Rivers, Que., when she went ashore.

#### VIGOROUS NOTE HAS BEEN SENT TO TEHERAN

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Acting Secretary Grew of the State Department, announced today the dispatch of "vigorous representations" to Teheran as the result of an assault upon Mrs. Katherine Imbrie, widow of Vice-Consul Imbrie, who was killed recently by a Persian mob. The communication sent to Minister Kornfeld protested against the situation in Persia which culminated in the unprovoked attack on Mrs. Imbrie. It was supplementary to a State Department note dealing more generally with conditions existing in Persia and covering the Vice Consul's death.

#### Federals Capture Sao Paulo

Rebels Flee in Disorder as Victorious Government Troops Enter Brazilian Town. Possibility of Entire Capture of Revolutionists.

#### GREAT REJOICINGS IN BRAZIL OVER REBELLION'S END

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—It is officially announced that the Brazilian Government forces have taken Sao Paulo, says a despatch to La Nacion from Santos, Brazil, this morning.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The revolutionary outbreak at Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been brought to a conclusion with victory for the Government, according to information from authentic sources received by the Cable Co. here today. Conditions in Sao Paulo are reported as rapidly returning to normal.

SANTOS, Brazil, July 28.—Whistles were blowing in Santos this morning in celebration of the rumors that the revolutionists had abandoned Sao Paulo during the night, the Government taking over the city. As yet there is no official confirmation of the news.

#### UNITED STATES SAVED THE SITUATION

LONDON, July 28.—Inter-Allied Conference circles tonight are crediting the intervention of the United States during the Experts' meeting this afternoon with having saved the conference from what threatened to develop into a crisis that possibly would have wrecked the parleys and seriously delayed the application of the Dawes plan to Europe's economic ills. During the meeting of the experts, prior to the plenary session, the debate between the French and British representatives on the issue which has been deadlocked in Congress for a week, had reached a very dangerous stage, when Colonel James A. Logan, the United States

official observer, seized the opportunity to offer compromise suggestions which lessened the tension of the meeting. As soon as Colonel Logan had finished his statement which covered important points regarding the participation of the United States in the working of the Dawes plan, the French representative announced that he believed within 24 hours the French delegation could submit a formula which they believed would satisfy both the British experts and the British and United States bankers in its provision for security for the international loan which Germany must float before the Dawes plan can be made effective. Consequently the experts' meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning when the French proposals will be heard.

All inquiries regarding Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager

#### ST. JOHN TO HAVE NEW HOTEL

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 28.—Work on the construction of the new Admiral Beatty Hotel, in King's Square, started this afternoon at 2 o'clock, within three hours after the contract was signed by the directors of the hotel company and E. G. M. Cape Company, Ltd., Montreal, contractors.

#### WASHINGTON IS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The withdrawal of the revolutionary forces from Sao Paulo and the occupation of that city by Brazilian Government forces was announced today in advices received by the State Department. The Department's advices were based upon dispatches from the Admiral commanding the British naval forces.

#### BRITISH WARSHIP ORDERED TO BRAZIL

LONDON, July 28.—The British warship Curlew has been instructed to proceed immediately to Brazil, from Trinidad. Lord Parmoor announced in the House of Lords today in answer to an inquiry in regard to the situation in Brazil.

LONDON, July 28.—The compromise proposals said to have been offered by the United States representatives at the Inter-Allied conference and intended to break the deadlock on the subject of security for the loan to Germany, which appeared to have met with success early today produced divergencies late this afternoon which it was believed would rule out the new plan as a possible solution to the difficulty.

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## A Coronet Of Shame

OR  
FROM GLOOM  
TO SUNLIGHT

CHAPTER XV.

### NEWS FROM THE FRONT

"Not much of a friend—an acquaintance," she said casually. "Now you are in town, we must see a great deal of you. Let me see, would you care to come to dinner at Clansmere House on Monday?"

"If you are there," he replied. Jess laughed, and then sighed. "I am always there," she said. "The earl is Lady Marvell's brother, you know; and, besides, he and I are great friends. He has been very kind to me, and I am very fond of him."

"How strange! Lord Ravenhurst's father!" he commented. Jess blushed.

"Yes; if you care to come, I will get the earl to send you an invitation." "Wherever you are—thanks!" he said, as he wished her good night.

A day before the dinner party, Lady Marvell and Jess went to stay at Clansmere House. Now, just at this time, Africa was beginning to loom large in the public eye. A native force had rebelled, and attacked one of the British stations, and the War Office had sent a couple of hundred gallant fellows—all of whom quite certain of victory—and the natives had pretty nearly annihilated them.

The Englishmen had performed prodigies of valor, had accomplished forced marches, had suffered hunger, thirst, wet, cold, heat; had lacked proper ammunition and decent commissariat—and had been badly beaten.

All England—and not a little of Europe—was talking of them and their heroic deeds, and a larger and more effective force was, as usual, being sent out to avenge them and achieve the objects in which they had been doomed to fail.

On the night of the dinner party at Clansmere House the newspapers were full of the accounts of the defeat of the first force, and details of the second which was being sent in its footsteps. And Lord Ravenhurst's name figured largely in its accounts. He was in command of one of the companies which had been nearly annihilated, and had led his men, and fought, with a coolness and a courage which was beyond praise. The early had read the papers, but he sat at the head of the table and entertained his guests as calmly and delightedly as if the Lord Ravenhurst whose name was on every lip that night were no connection of his.

Jess had not seen that day's journals and though she knew that the English force was in awkward straits, was ignorant of the worst; and as the earl smiled, and laughed, and talked so serenely, she did not feel particularly uneasy.

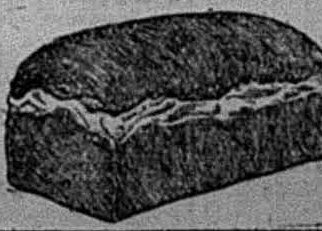
The gentlemen sat over their wine rather longer than usual that evening, and some of them discussed, in an undertone too low to reach their host's ears, the all-absorbing topic.

They were talking of it still as they entered the drawing-room, and one young man—no other than Lord Desmond—as he stood with his teacup

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in his hand, grew eloquent and excited. He did not notice that Jess was seated near him, and within hearing, and if he had done so, it would not have stopped him, for he did not know of her interest in Bruce.

"I tell you, it was the finest thing that ever was done!" he said. "There were a hundred to one against them, and the Matabele had the best of the position. Our men were on their way to rescue a party of settlers, or some people at one of the small mines up country—it's difficult to tell which from the blessed papers; some say one, and the others say the other."

"Don't mind the papers, Ossie," rejoined Lord Leventon; "give us your idea as you've formed it."

Ossie nodded. "Our men had been marching for two days; short of provisions, no tents, no medicine—that's of course. Good



GERALD S. DOYLE, St. John's.

Lord! why don't some one hang some of the people who are responsible for this state of things? And they found the enemy waiting for them on a picked position, and, as I say, a hundred to one, and armed with good weapons, made in—never mind where! Our men gave battle, and were licked, of course. Three parts of them left on the field, to be cut about and mutilated in the charming way habitual with those fellows; and the fourth part fighting against overwhelming odds. Just think of it! And think what pluck and stamina a man must have to fight his way through the howling mob—mad with victory, mind you!"

"And that's what Ravenhurst did!" remarked Lord Leventon. Jess had been sitting like a statue.

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her teacup in her hand, her eyes fixed on the fire, Lord Desmond's voice coming to her as in a dream. Were they indeed talking of Bruce?

"That's what Ravenhurst did," said Ossie, with a sudden thickness in his voice. "No one but an Englishman—beg pardon, Sir Robert, a Britisher—could have done it. Mind you, he could, so the papers say, have drawn back in plenty of time, and got into a position which would have been impregnable; at any rate, where he could have remained until he was reinforced. But Bruce knew that there were defenseless women and children waiting for him; and so he cuts his way through, and goes on as if nothing had happened."

His voice faltered, and a low murmur of sympathy and admiration followed his words.

At that moment Mr. Glave joined the group. "Rather foolhardy, wasn't it?" he said in his soft voice, and with his lips twisted slightly.

They all turned to look at him, and Ossie opened his mouth to retort, but shut it again tightly.

"And what chance is there for Ravenhurst?" asked one of the group in a low voice, and glancing round him. He did not notice Jess sitting there

in such deathlike stillness.

Ossie gulped his tea. "God knows!" he said huskily. "The last telegram says that he is hemmed in, and outnumbered by thousands. Poor old Bruce! There never was a better, bra—"

A low cry, something between a sob and a moan, rose, and then they swung round to see Jess standing and holding on by a chair, her face white to the lips, her eyes distended with horror.

"God forgive me! I didn't see that a lady was here. Forgive me, Miss Newton! Stand back—water!" said Ossie affrightedly. But Jess stretched out her hand to him.

"Tell me—tell me more!" she panted. "No, I shall not faint. Let me—get me—the paper. Quick, please!" and she put her hand to her brow, as if to force back the dull weight which rushed upon her brain.

Ossie rushed into the hall, and tore the paper from his overcoat pocket. She took it with shaking hands. "Point it out to me, please. I—I cannot see!"

He pointed out the telegram and the brief editorial comment; and after a while she was able to read them.

"There is hope!" she said in a voice so different to her usual one that the men round her felt shocked and looked at each other aghast.

"There—there is always hope, Miss Newton!" stammered Ossie. She looked at him eagerly, vacantly, and let the paper fall from her hand, and swayed to and fro.

Mr. Glave came up to her with a glass of water, and she was about to take it, when she saw who had offered it, and with a faint shudder shrank back. At this moment Frank Forde, who had been watching the group from the other end of the room came up and drew her hand within his arm.

"Come to Lady Marvell, Miss Newton," he said; and with a half-conscious glance of gratitude, she allowed him to lead her away.

At that very hour Bruce lay wrapped in a cloak, upon the African veldt with Death hovering over him and all that was left of his gallant troop—lay, half sleeping, but wholly thinking of the girl who was his wife in name only, and who would, in all human probability, never be anything more!

## CHAPTER XVI.

### An Unexpected Sorrow.

It is not too much to say that the news of the result of the battle of Wolf's Drift sent a thrill of horror through the whole empire. A short telegram reached London about four o'clock, and the evening papers gave it with "scare headlines." It ran:

"Battle at Wolf's Drift. Gallant rescue of women and children. Total annihilation of Lord Ravenhurst's force. Death of Lord Ravenhurst. Matabele impi of 3,000 against handful of men, the remnant of the battle of Isandlwana."

Crowds gathered round the newspaper offices, where the dispatch was displayed in the windows, and groups of men were seen at the corners of the principal thoroughfares, sadly discussing the awful news. The House of Commons met gloomily, and a question respecting the telegram was asked, and answered by the under-secretary for the colonies in low and sorrow-stricken tones. The House adjourned shortly after; for no man could think or talk of anything but the dreadful calamity. Lady Marvell and Jess were staying at Clansmere house, for since the news from Isandlwana, and the intelligence of Bruce's danger, Lady Marvell felt that she could not leave the earl. The suspense was terrible; but the old man behaved like a Spartan. He spoke very seldom of Bruce, but he had the morning papers brought to his bedroom, and any news which the Colonial Office considerably sent him; and though he must have endured agonies of dread, he still smiled and talked as usual.

Immediately the government received the telegram announcing the defeat and death of Lord Ravenhurst, the secretary himself came round to Clansmere House with it.

Jess was in her room, sitting with her hands clasped tightly, her eyes fixed on the fire. Suspense is even worse to bear than bad tidings, and the last few days, since she had overheard Lord Desmond's account of Isandlwana, she had passed a time of unspeakable misery.

As she sat, on this never-to-be-forgotten afternoon, she asked herself, with keen pangs of remorse, whether all this were not a punishment for her concealment and deception, and her hands gripped each other tightly, while the unshed tears burned hotly in her aching eyes. Presently the door opened, and Lady Marvell came in. Suspense had done its work on her also, and she looked ten years older than she had done a week ago.

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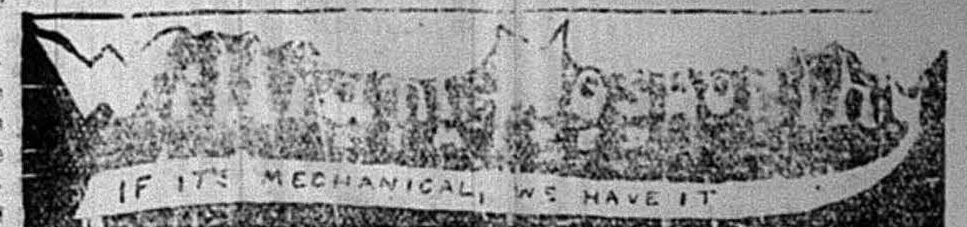
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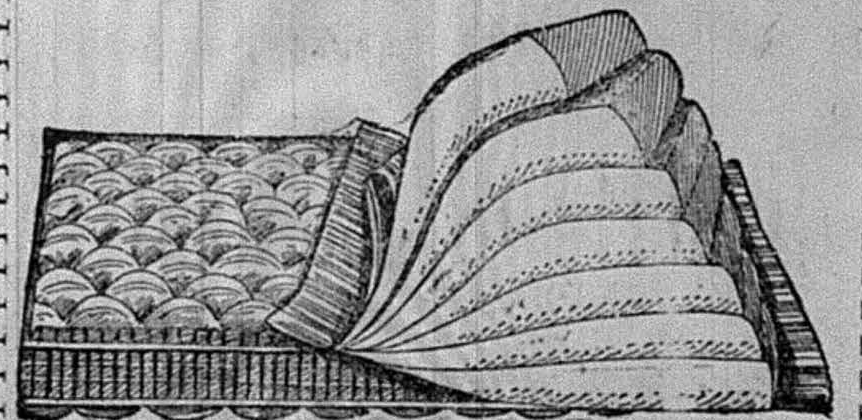
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## BRITAIN'S WASTED POWER

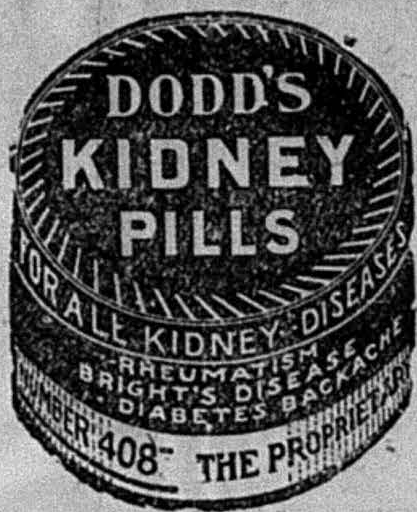
Mr. Lloyd George on Coal

Coal is the basis of British national prosperity. How it is used in production and exchange affects everyone's life. At present nobody is satisfied with the way it is used—the miner, the mine owner, the consumer, and the nation as a whole all have a grumble—yet all are interdependent upon coal. The clash of interests becomes at times a national danger—witness the coal strike of 1921. Doubtful remedies are offered for this state of affairs, but general disagreement prevails.

Under these conditions an inquiry into the problem has been undertaken by some Liberal M.P.'s and industrial experts under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George. It has been a very wide inquiry, and the results are embodied in a shilling booklet published by Hodder and Stoughton.

The engineers state the problem in these terms:

(1) The miners are dissatisfied because they are inadequately paid, some working in highly profitable mines, others in mines which show no profit at all, because they have no voice in the conduct of the industry; because they see a part of their earnings diverted to the royalty-owner, who has contributed nothing; and last, but not least, because most of them have no choice but to live over crowded in houses that are often



ugly, squalid and in sanitary. The miners as a whole are worse housed than the workers of any other great industry in Great Britain.

(2) The mineowners also are dissatisfied owing to labor unrest, under production, and multiplicity of landowners, and their own failure to cooperate.

(3) The consumer is dissatisfied with the price paid at the pit-heads and with the price paid to the middleman.

(4) The nation as a whole loses by the enormous waste involved in uneconomical development of coalfields and the wrong use of coal. The Commission of 1917 estimated that by the construction of large electric super-power stations 55,000,000 tons of coal could have been saved annually at the then manufacturing output of the nation.

### Suggested Remedies

Their remedies are a mixture of nationalism and commonsense application of expert knowledge. First they

want the State to acquire the coal measures from 4,000 royalty owners.

This would not impair private enterprise. Royalty ownership is a clog on the free activity of private enterprise. The Royalty-owners are the only participants in the wealth produced who do not himself necessarily contribute anything to the creation of this wealth, and who can, therefore, be eliminated without any injury to the efficiency of the industry.

Compensation of this 'useless' person would cost £70,000,000. It is proposed to pay this in bonds, the interest on which would be chargeable on the revenues. From the full face value of the bonds will be reduced 10 per cent. to be paid into a miner's welfare fund.

Secondly, all minerals suspected or known to exist are to be acquired by the State. Mineral owners in the position must claim within five years of the scheme's inception. But when the State takes over these minerals it will be at a valuation.

A non-political body of five or seven Royalty Commissioners will then be set up to work the country's mineral estate. It will not work the mines; but lease them to ordinary companies, individuals, mines, guilds, or district coal boards. It can however, regulate the use made of the mines by these bodies by attaching conditions to its leases.

In this way the evils of bureaucracy are avoided, and the advantages of private responsibility retained. This body would, of course, have to be set up by Act of Parliament. As to its members, it would be made by the crown, but from the classes of experts set out in the Act.

The Commissioners would be instructed by this Act to aim at making a profit. Nevertheless, they should grade the royalties with the view to minimising the differences between rich and poor mines. Very rich seams might pay higher royalties than at present; poor seams might be exempt altogether.

These Commissioners would be, in short, similar to the present Electricity Commissioners.

### THE VITAL FACTOR

This part of the scheme is intended to satisfy the demand for public regulation of the industry in the common interest. It is recognised, however, that the vital factor for the successful working of any scheme is the miner. He must be associated with the owner in every stage of development. Therefore the Committee propose that there shall be Pit Committees, District Coun-

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cils, and a National Mining Council.

These Boards are to be a development of the District Wages Boards proposed by the Mines Industry Act, 1920. This part of the Act never came into operation because when the owners were willing the miners would not look at it, and when the miners had come around the owners had changed their minds.

The new proposal is that equal numbers of employer's and employees' representatives should be elected in every district to the Board. It should be given statutory powers and act as a Wages Board and administer the welfare fund. The National Mining Council will promote the co-operation of all the factors engaged in the industry. But it will have nothing to do with wages fixing, this matter being left to the direct negotiations of miners and mine-owners. This Council will include representatives of each mining district, half of them being workmen.

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In addition, provision is to be made for the inclusion of industrial consumers' representatives, the public, and coal distributing trade. It will consider inter alia the policy pursued, or proposed to be pursued, by the Royalty Commissioners in regard to the administration of the national mineral estate. Thus expert criticism may be brought to bear upon a body otherwise inclined to become autocratic and conservative. Actual power and control will, however, rest with the Commissioners, subject (if two-thirds majority of the Council favour it) to an appeal to the Minister of Mines, who may then override the Commissioners.

Another important matter for the National Council is the administration of the welfare fund. The present £1.6 million for six years, laid down by the 1920 Act should be made permanent, and, with the 10 per cent to be doctored off the compensation to be paid out to the present royalty owners, a capital sum would be available for welfare and research.

On this part of the scheme, it may be said that heretofore bodies set up to discuss and guide the industry have generally lacked power because they lacked funds. The Committee's proposal will give the National Council a capital sum of £7,000,000, and the levy will give them another £1,000,000 a year. With these funds admitted grievances of the miners with reward to the housing and the amenities of life in the mining districts can be reasonably remedied, and grave causes for unrest and justifiable dissatisfaction would thereby be removed.

No reorganisation such as this sketched above will produce its full benefit all round unless it made part of a scheme for the better conversion of our coal resources and water-power resources into electrical energy. Other countries have expanded enormously in this direction. They have done it with the idea of saving themselves the cost of importing coal. We should do it in order that we may more cheaply produce our own coal, and send it abroad in exchange for food and raw material. The broad result of an efficient power scheme will enable us to sell coal abroad cheaper than any other country and thus it will aid us to recover and expand our export trade. Such expansion means, of course, more employment.

### STATE CREDITS FOR POWER

The committee, therefore, propose that adequate powers be given to the

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This booklet is a very considerable contribution to current political and social problems. It is constructive in its aims. It outlines a practical and possible alternative to Socialist schemes.

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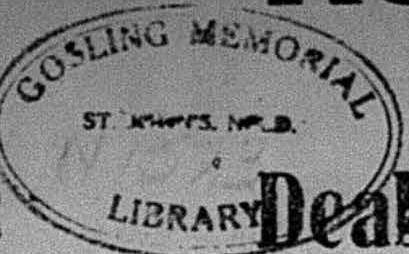
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## The Evening Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 29th, 1924.

## F. P. U. President's Vigorous Protests Against Deliberate Attempt to Injure Port Union Companies.

PORT UNION, July 28.—I understand from Prime Minister's remarks from his seat in the assembly that the Government intend attempt to strangle Trading Company's business in Trinity and Bonavista Bays by placing Malakoff on Bonavista Bay and taking steamer from Trinity Bay, thereby cutting off Port Union connection with 14 branch stores in the two Bays. The Bay service operated during the past few years has given satisfactory service to both Bays and every business interest of the trade was fully protected. A weekly service is satisfactory to the public. A tri-weekly service is a waste of time and public money to enable the members for Bonavista to exhibit their spleen against the 6,000 shareholders of Port Union Companies. This is the outrage that is to be committed. It cannot be justified by any reasonable and fair argument. Is it a square deal to Trinity Bay, Port Union and the fishermen's Union Trading Company to attempt to jeopardize their million-dollar investment by exhibiting so childishly the political animosity of three members of the Assembly. If the Government persist an appeal must be made against such discrimination to His Excellency the Governor and, if need be, to the British Colonial Office. When I was in office, I urged for Placentia Bay, the long felt want of a terminus at Argentia. Placentia Bay was bitterly opposed to me, but, not for one moment of the seven years while I was in office, did I remember that fact to the disadvantage of Placentia Bay. I expect a square deal and fair treatment from the representation of Placentia District now in the Government party, who sat in the assembly during the term I was in office. If this proposal is persisted in, it will not promote public harmony or tend to induce me to keep out of public life. When I entered the political arena I felt it a duty to do so in the face of a deliberate attempt to destroy a million-dollar investment of 6,000 fishermen. Will this not be another call to duty to me on behalf of the toilers, who catch fish and swing the logger's axe? I cannot believe that the Hon. W. J. Higgins and those associated with him, who held seats with us in the House since 1913 are parties to such discrimination. No petitions have been presented asking for this proposed outrage. No public sentiment exists favoring it. There is no justification in fact or reason for such a change in the service except that of political spleen or commercial jealousy and vindictiveness.

W. F. COAKER.

## GOVERNMENT MUST PREPARE TO MEET CRITICAL SITUATION

Neither the country nor the Government can view with anything but concern the general situation, as arising from the fishery and other conditions.

Two months ago, the general outlook was most promising; the fishery season had opened encouragingly, the fishery was being more vigorously prosecuted than last year, large numbers of men who had deserted the fishery last year for foreign fields had returned, the hopes of a large catch and good firm market prices were creative of a general and healthy tone, the Humber industry was absorbing more and more workmen, the fishermen and other workmen were feeling the benefit of the past Government's action in removing \$600,000 from taxation on such necessities as flour, beef, pork, molasses, kerosene and gasoline. In short, there were reasons to hope that the post-war depression that had convulsed Newfoundland as it had most countries of the world, was happily past and that the future would see welcomed prosperity.

There has been a change, a very apparent change. The Government and country must now realise that the signs of the times are not the prosperity that we had reason, two months ago, to expect. The Government and country must be prepared to face a situation, among fishermen and the working classes generally that will demand once again special measures on the part of the Government, measures which may be just as regrettable but equally as imperative

as when such wholesale assistance had to be given to the people by the Liberal Government.

If we read the signs correctly, unless there is an early improvement in the fishery situation, the Government must devise means for assisting thousands of our people over the winter. The Government may now determine not to do so and may consequently fail to prepare the necessary and most judicious means to assist. But when the situation exists as it existed in 1922 and 1923, when men, women and children must have bread or must starve, then the Government must act. The past Government discovered this fact and this Government must learn from former experiences.

There are over seven hundred unemployed in St. John's to-day. Sooner or later, the Government must deal with the problem of providing work for these men, whether by rock-shed or other forms of labour as construction work. But that number will be small in comparison with the numbers of fishermen, who having toiled all the summer and got nothing, will be looking vainly for the means of earning enough to buy their winter's livelihood.

In the face of such circumstances, the Government will more readily recognise the blessing to the country of the Humber establishment now employing upwards of 6,000 men, but, unfortunately, not capable of handling other large numbers soon to be seeking work.

The situation is aggravated by the Government's drastic action in replacing the duties on the necessities which the working classes must buy, if they are to live. With prices advancing, the action of the Government in taxing such items as pork, three dollars per barrel, and beef, \$2.20 per barrel, molasses, etc., weighs most heavily on those thousands of fishermen, who have not secured ten quintals of fish per man for the season so far.

## Notes and Comments

Britain owns less than 33 per cent. of the world's steel and iron seagoing steamers. Before the war, 45 per cent. of these ships were owned by Britain.

Before the war the sea-going steamer tonnage of the United States was about 2,000,000 tons; now it is rated at 10,000,000 tons.

Germany has 3,000,000 tons of shipping, 52 per cent. of which has been built in the last five years. Though Germany's merchant marine is 2,000,000 tons less than before the war, it is mostly composed of the newest types of ships and has a relative high efficiency.

Japan has added 2,000,000 tons to her merchant fleet since 1914.

The world's merchant fleet has declined by 1,000,000 tons during the past year, mostly due to the scrapping of obsolete ships.

Nelson's Flagship, the Victory, will be restored as much as possible to her original condition. A restoration fund of 80,000 dollars has been raised for the purpose and the old ship, which almost for 19 years, has been a floating monument to Lord Nelson and British bravery will be preserved for all time. Mostly instrumental in this work was and is Admiral Sturdee, who destroyed the German squadron off the Falklands, on December 8th, 1914.

In every particular as far as possible the Victory is to be restored to the condition in which it was when Nelson walked its quarter-deck. Even the furniture that Nelson used is to be collected and placed on board, and the ship given its old water-line. After all this has been done, there will remain sufficient money to form a restoration endowment fund.

Peace hath her victories.—Paderewski has been decorated by King Albert of Belgium with the Order of Leopold, carrying with it the rank of Grand Commander, following his recital in Brussels. In bestowing the decoration, which is the highest in the gift of Belgium, the King wrote upon a photograph: "To Paderewski, the liberator of Poland and the incomparable artist.—Albert."

## AT THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

Finance Minister Delivers His Budget Speech—K. M. Brown, Member For Twillingate, Moves Second Reading of Logging Bill—Scammell, Ashbourne and Hibbs Make Demands For Northern Labor.

Yesterday's session of the House during the winter season. The facts was marked by two most important items in this session's legislative program, namely:—The delivery of the Budget Speech by Sir John Crosbie, Finance Minister and the debate on the motion that the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 216 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Employment of men engaged in Logging' be given 2nd reading. The purpose of this bill is to provide a monthly wage of \$45.00 per month for men engaged in the lumber woods, with a view of giving men who prefer to work on wages a chance to do so. A system has grown up in this country during recent years known as the sub-contracting or piece work system under which the sponsors for this bill claim the northern lumbering men of the country are being impoverished, and obliged to work under conditions which make it impossible for them to provide food for themselves and families while engaged at logging.

Following the presentation of a petition from Mr. Scammell from the resident of Norris Point, the House went into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means, when the Minister of Finance delivered his Budget Speech. The only traffic changes are that Flour and Gasoline are but back on the free list. The importers of liquor for transshipment are relieved of 25c. per gallon duty. The act passed last year provided for 75 cents duty per gallon, this duty is now reduced to 50 cents. The Prime Minister tabled a statement showing that the total cost of the Normal School, building, equipment &c. to date was \$336,688.54. MR. HICKMAN asked the Hon. the

Minister of Justice if any negotiations are going on for the settlement of the Labrador Boundary without reference to Privy Council.

In reply the Minister of Justice stated the answer was in the negative.

MR. WARREN asked the Hon. the Prime Minister to lay on the table of the House the report furnished the Government in 1924 upon which the payments made to the Commissioners upon Tariff Revision for their services were based.

In reply the Prime Minister stated that he had found a letter which showed that the officers of the Tariff Commission were even asking for more than they got. He presumed the reason of the question was to show they were not paid as much as they were looking for. The letter asking for the several payments he read to the House and is as follows: (Copy)

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TARIFF  
March 29, 1921

Hon. W. H. Cave,  
Minister of Finance and Customs.

Sir,—In accordance with your wishes, the Tariff Revision Commission, at its final session, was asked for an expression of opinion as to what remuneration should be paid the various members for their services during the past two years. While no vote was taken on the subject, the expressed consensus of opinion was that ranking members should be paid at least One Thousand Dollars each and that the Chairman, the Secretary and Mr. H. V. Hutchings, on whom devolved continuous and numerous extraordinary services should receive additional payment for their services. Taking the stated One Thousand Dollars as basis of pay for each member of the Commission, we beg to recommend to the Government a scale of pay as follows:

Chairman: Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C. M. G.:  
1. Commissioner's Pay ..... \$1,000.00  
2. Chairman's Fee ..... 2,000.00  
3. Preparation of new schedule ..... 1,500.00  
4. Services on special Committees and special reports ..... 500.00  
\$5,000.00

Secretary: H. M. Mosdell:  
1. Commissioner's Pay ..... \$1,000.00  
2. Special Secretarial Work ..... 1,500.00  
3. Preparation of Report and special papers ..... 1,200.00  
4. Preparation of Index ..... 300.00  
\$4,000.00

H. V. Hutchings:  
1. Commissioner's Pay ..... \$1,000.00  
2. Special Investigations into Hardware and Grocery trade and attendance at special sub-committee meetings, as per attendance report ..... 250.00  
3. Work on Report of Commission ..... 500.00  
4. Work on Index to New Schedule ..... 250.00  
\$2,000.00

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed)  
H. W. LeMESSURIER,  
Chairman.

H. M. MOSDELL  
Secretary.

The Royal Commission on Tariff. After the reading of the letter Mr. Warren stated there was a report which should be on the files. It was the report of the Commission that he had asked for.

THE PRIME MINISTER promised to have a search made for next sitting.

A number of questions addressed to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs were deferred owing to the absence from the House of the Minister. The bill amending the War Pensions Act which makes it legal to pay the 50 p. bonus until June 30th, 1925 was passed through all stages as was the bill "An Act respecting the Game and Inland Fisheries Board. This bill was in charge of Minister of Justice, it considerably enlarges and amplifies the powers of the board. Mr. Scammell made a plea for better remuneration for the wardens, and questioned the wisdom of giving the Board powers to make drastic changes in the Game and Inland Fisheries regulations without submission to the Legislature. The Colonial Secretary thought that a close season for Caribou was absolutely necessary but felt that such a change in the Act should be made by the Legislature and not by the Board with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The Minister of Justice contended that the Board, an important and independent body was best qualified to make such regulations, and he felt that the legislature would act wisely in handing over to these gentlemen the powers which the act conferred. All sections of the country would thus be impartially treated, the best interests of all concerned, and new life given to the protection and propagation of our Game and Inland Fish-

eries.

Mr. K. M. Brown labor member for Twillingate next moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 216 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Employment of men engaged in logging'.

The member for Twillingate made one of the strongest appeals ever put to the House of Assembly in the cause of the toilers of Newfoundland. He contended that labor conditions existing in this country make it almost impossible for the lumberman to barely make enough money to support their families. "Hundreds have spoken to me about it, and asked me if I could not do something for them. Men have not only come back from the woods without a cent in their pockets, but the Government has had to pay their passage home. And, in my opinion, not more than one in every dozen make enough to support his family and have something over. I am sure that all the lumbermen are with me in saying this and they would work, and work hard if, they could get a minimum wage. Now, as regards the sub-contract or piece work system. There is not I am sure one man in every twenty who will urge successfully that the lumberman is being sufficiently paid. During my two political campaigns in Twillingate district, I have heard much about this piece work system. I have met only three men who speak in favor of the piece work system. I know of an instance where men have gone into the lumberwoods and toiled from morning till night under the sub contract for a certain company; in the meantime the wood was sold to another company without paying these men. To my knowledge they have not yet been paid and I firmly believe they will never get their money.

I have known cases where men went into the lumberwoods and the Government has had to send them home, because they could not make a living wage. Furthermore, there was a train-system which for years was engaged in taking lumbermen back and forth to the woods. This train was taken off the road and the men had to travel twenty-one miles to the scene of operations and the Government has had to take care of all these men. Most of these men who go to the woods claim they don't get fair pay for the work they do, and they attribute this to the sub contract or piece work system. I know of seventy or eighty men, who have been sent to cut wood and had to walk twenty miles before they reached the lumber camp. I know there are men in this House who have not the same idea of men and their work as I have, and now, I say, Mr. Speaker, any industry which employs men and can't pay them a living wage, shouldn't exist. If a man is too lazy to work cut him out, and don't give him work. What is \$45 a month and found to, a lumberman who must support his family. They should have at least \$250 a day. How can a man be expected to go into the woods and cut timber and come out with nothing? No company should exist, as I said before, which does not pay honest toil. The last thing in the world which I would do is try to injure any firm or company; but the lumberman must have his rights. I must say here, nod, Sir, that wages here in this country can-

not be covered by supply and demand. Supply is in this connection always greater than demand, and in my opinion, always will be. Men today are leaving the country because they cannot get work or wages. The wages paid will not suffice to let them live. The fishery is a failure up to now. If the fishery does not improve the men got to go to the lumber woods. We have a surplus of labor and the companies are taking advantage of that to make hay while the sun shines. I stand for a minimum wage, and that was what I preached in the district of Twillingate last year. After presenting this Bill I know the members will give it due consideration and do something for the laboring men of the country—men who have wives and families. We must support the Bill. The labor man stands for progress and we must give him a living wage. I would like, Sir, in conclusion, to say that we must consider carefully before we reject this Bill. I, for one, will certainly favor it, and I therefore, move the Second Reading.

MR. SCAMMELL, (St. Barbe).—In seconding the motion that the Bill be read a second time said in part:

"There comes to my mind the question that 'In every moment this is a golden opportunity.' I feel that such a moment has arrived, for to help the lumbermen of the country. Our lumber products are second to our fisheries. He went on to point out that the lumbering man had very little to protect him until Sir William Coaker took up their cause in 1913. That date marked a decided change in the lumberman's status. But times have changed. We are today confronted with a situation that calls for further remedial measures in aid of the lumbering men of the country. He attended the Convention at Port Union last year, and strongly advocated the necessity of providing a decent wage for the loggers. The Convention debated this question for a whole day, and there was a unanimous opinion that this sub-contracting system should be abolished. The Prime Minister the other day stated that the law of supply and demand must rule. In that case then, with a big surplus of men following upon the failure of the fishery North, the breadwinners would be at the mercy of the contractor, who would pay them just what he pleased. The doctrine that a half loaf was better than (Continued on page 6.)

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Scrap Brass, Copper Lead and Old Rope and Old Rubbers. Highest Market Prices.

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(3) In addition to paying your Premiums, the Company will pay you a monthly income whilst disabled.  
(4) In case of death by accident, the Company will pay DOUBLE THE FACE VALUE OF THE POLICY—\$10,000 on a \$5,000 Policy, for instance.

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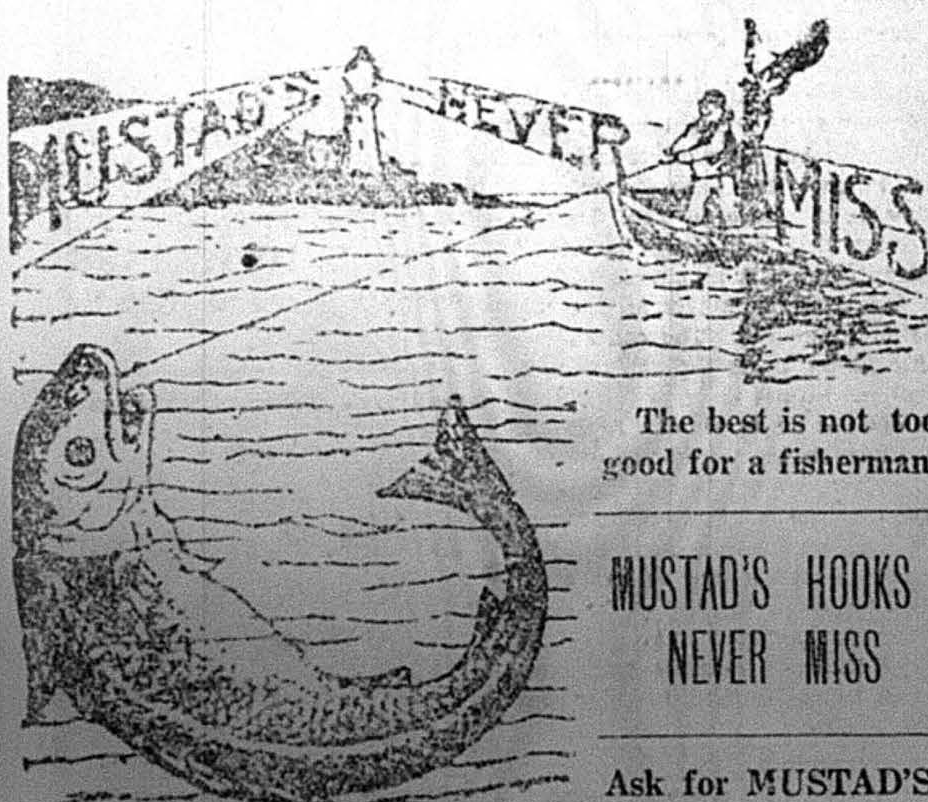
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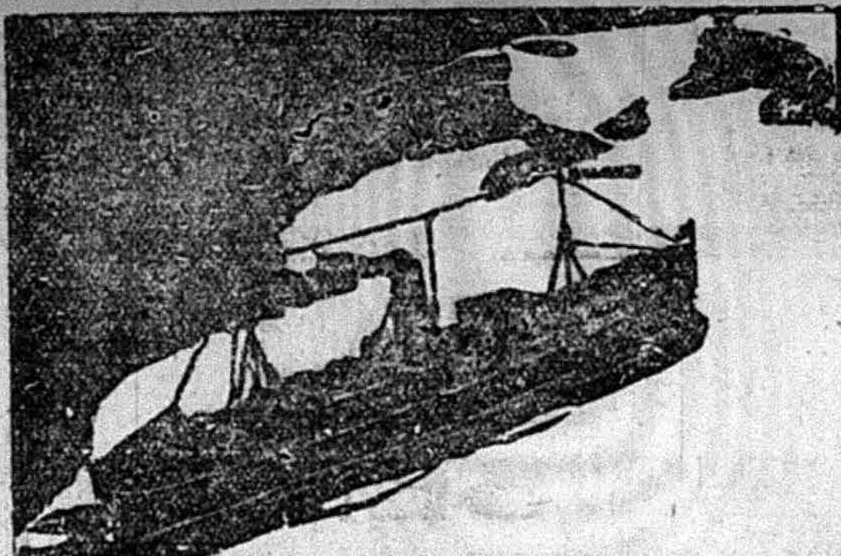
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## RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

AT THE PRESENTATION CONVENT,  
CATHEDRAL SQUARE

Friday, the Feast of the Martyr-Apostle, St. James the Great, the solemn and interesting ceremony of Religious Profession and Reception took place in the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, Presentation Convent, Cathedral Square.

The young ladies who, by laying aside the trappings of the world and assuming the religious habit, took the first step towards that irrevocable consecration of themselves to a Heavenly Spouse, were: Miss Kathleen Wall, (Sister Mary Anita) daughter of Mrs. Thomas Wall, Springdale Street, St. John's; Miss Margaret Hogan (Sister Mary Brendan) daughter of Mr. Thomas Hogan, Carbonear; Miss Bride Curran (Sister Mary Patrick) daughter of Mrs. Patrick Curran, Ferryland; Miss Mary Walshe (Sister Mary Stephenie) daughter of Mr. Nicholas Walshe, Renew; Miss Mary Agnes Smith (Sister Mary Faustina) daughter of Mr. Patrick Smith, Whittle's Bay; Miss Agnes Fifield (Sister Mary Monica) daughter of Mr. William Fifield, Trinity; and Miss Lucy Pretty (Sister Mary Celine) daughter of Mr. Elijah Pretty, Chapel Arm, Trinity.

The privileged ones who on this occasion entered through the gates of religious profession into the broad fields of the active life were: Sister Mary Agatha Roche, (Ferryland); Sister Mary Aloysius Penny, (St. Jacques); Sister Mary Aquin Walshe, (Renew); Sister Mary Austin Walshe, (Renew); and Sister Mary Imelda Clancy, (St. John's); Sister Mary Immaculate Power, (St. John's) pronounced her final vows.

The ceremony was conducted in the most impressive manner, for Our Holy Mother the Church deems it but fitting to honor this heroic act of self-renunciation with a ceremonial which is typical of the holocaust offered and the blessing bestowed.

His Grace, who presided, was assisted by Rev. Dr. Carter and Rev. Father, Flynn. There were also present Rev. Father Harmon, S.J., New York, who conducted a retreat for the Sisters of the Order during the week preceding the ceremony; Very Rev. Dr. Greene, P.P., Whittle's Bay; Rev. Fr. McGrath (Chinese Mission); Rev. M. J. Kennedy (Renew); Rev. R. Murphy and Rev. J. Miller, (St. John's).

After the "Te Deum" and the "Ecce Quam Bonum" had been sung, the Rev. P. J. Kennedy addressed the young religious in words of rare eloquence and impressiveness; he spoke in the most eulogistic terms of the high honor conferred on them by having been called to dwell apart from the world and its allurements; the duties and responsibilities of the religious life, the sublime end of their noble calling and the reward eternal in duration, which will be theirs. He congratulated the young Sisters and also their friends on the solemn contract which had just been concluded between the Eternal God and His chosen children, whom Angels hovering by reverence and envy. These young ladies had left the world and their dear ones to walk with Christ in the way of humiliation and abnegation, to despise wealth, pleasure and honors and to embrace Poverty, Chastity and Obedience. Loving fathers, mothers and friends kneeling by had made a generous sacrifice that day in giving their dearest and their best to the service of God; the separation had inflicted on their hearts a wound deep and lasting, growing in intensity of pain from day to day, but what consolation in the thought that those whom they will miss so sadly from the family circle had been called like Mary to choose the better part, and by their prayers and active co-operation in the work of the Church for the spiritual welfare of Her children; to help to win back to God that world which has gone astray; that world which stigmatises all that the religious life stands for; which shuns pain, red-emptive humanity and refuses obedience though it is just enough to admire and respect those who, strong, brave and more generous than itself, leave all to cast in their lot with Him, who, having joy set forth before Him, chose the Cross. The Rev. preacher exhorted the Sisters to be ever faithful and true to the traditions of the illustrious Order of the Presentation and the enjoyment for endless ages of the Vision of God face to face would be their exceeding great reward.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament imparted by His Grace the Archbishop brought the Religious Ceremonies to a close.

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## HOW TO IMPROVE SOIL

(By ROBERT MORRILL ADAMS,  
New York State College of Agriculture,  
Cornell University)

You can't grow without food. Neither can the vegetables which you want to have in your garden.

There are three elements in the soil which often need to be increased in order to produce the best crops. These are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The materials that we put on the soil to supply these elements are called fertilizers.

Stable manure is the best garden fertilizer. It not only supplies these three elements but also adds humus to the soil. Humus is composed mostly of partly decayed plant material. Its presence makes soil dark in color. Soil containing a good amount of humus is light and loose, and is therefore easy to work and easy for plant roots to penetrate. Humus also supports great numbers of very small plants and animals which we cannot see but which have an important part in making soil suitable for the growth of our vegetables.

Half a ton of stable manure is not too much for a garden of 1,000 square feet. A garden of 250 square feet would need one-fourth as much (one-eighth of a ton). Since stable manure does not supply enough phosphoric acid for best results, we should use forty or fifty pounds of acid phosphate with every ton of it.

### Commercial Fertilizers

If you can get no stable manure, or not enough, you may supply the three fertilizing elements by a 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer. That means a fertilizer containing 5 per cent. of nitrogen, 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 5 per cent. of potash. Use not more than one pound for every thirty square feet, and mix it thoroughly with the soil.

If you use commercial fertilizers and little or no stable manure, you should add as much plant materials as possible to your garden soil every year. One way to do this is to plant rye after the crops are harvested in the fall. This is ploughed under in the spring, before it makes too rank a growth and early enough to settle and decay somewhat before planting time. Buckwheat is sometimes used in the same way, but it is killed by autumn frosts. Leaves, lawn clippings, and similar plant refuse also add humus to the soil. It is usually best to pile this material in layers, a layer of leaves, a thin layer of lime, a layer of soil, then another layer of leaves, and so on. The material should be allowed to decay for a year or two before it is put on the garden. Black surface earth from the woods may also be spread on the garden.

### Lime

The more humus you add to your soil, the more need there is for liming. Lime should be spread on the surface of the ground after it has been ploughed or spaded. About a pound to every twenty square feet once in three years is an average application, but that might be too much for a very light, sandy soil.

## NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the Fifteenth day of August 1924, for the purchase of the whole or part of certain pulpwood belonging to the Government of Newfoundland as it now lies at various places in the Districts of St. George, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Bonavista and Trinity.

A general idea of where this wood should be found can be obtained by application to this office, but the undersigned is not prepared to guarantee to deliver any particular quantity or quality of wood.

Tenders should state the price per cord offered and the location of the wood required.

Terms of payment: Cash on delivery of Scaler's report to purchaser.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

**W. J. WALSH,**  
Min. of Agriculture & Mines,  
Dept. of Agriculture & Mines,  
St. John's, Nfld.

July 14, 1924.  
J1514311

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CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE: ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup Carnation Milk, ½ cup butter or substitute, 4 eggs, ½ cup water, 1½ cups sugar, 5 tablespoons boiling water, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 2 oz. unsweetened chocolate.

Dissolve chocolate in the boiling water. Cool. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, creaming constantly. Add the chocolate. Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add them to the creamed sugar and butter; then add the liquid and the sifted dry ingredients, alternately. Add vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and cut carefully and lightly into the mixture. Turn into 2 greased layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven 30 to 35 minutes.

The Label  
is Red  
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Produced in Canada by  
**CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED**  
AYLMER ONTARIO



sandy soil.

### Other Fertilizers

Another fertilizer often used is poultry manure. Use not more than a pound of this for every forty square feet, and mix it well with the soil. Wood ashes used at the same rate are also valuable, but because they contain lime, less time should be applied where they are used.

### Improving Clay Soil

Coal ashes have no fertilizing value, but an inch or two spread on the surface and worked into the soil will be valuable if your ground is stiff clay, hard to work, and likely to bake or crack. The ashes should be sifted if they contain clinkers. Other ways to improve tough clay soils are the addition of humus and lime and, in most cases, fall ploughing.—New York World.

### Household Suggestions

#### MUSLIN CURTAINS

Unbleached muslin makes very attractive curtains and may be dyed a darker shade by an amateur.

#### WARM THE MILK

When baking a custard warm the milk before adding the egg and no water will settle in the bottom of the dish.

#### GLASS JARS

Keep the small glass jars with covers in which you buy stick candy, and use them for storing spices and the like.

#### GREEN VEGETABLES

Green vegetables will keep their color better if they are cooked uncovered.

#### ADD RAISINS LAST

Raisins or currants should be well floured and added last to the cake batter so that they will not sink to the bottom of the loaf.

#### BAKING CAKES

If a cake browns within 15 minutes after it has been put into the oven, the heat is too great.

#### ADD SALT TO MILK

In case of illness, if the patient does not like plain milk, add a little lime water or a few grains of salt.

## WORDS OF WISE MEN

Wherever literature consoles sorrow assuages pain — wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fall with wakefulness and tears, and ache for the dark house and the long sleep — there it is exhibited in its noblest form.

We love only partially till we know thoroughly. Grant that a closer acquaintance reveals weakness—it will also disclose strength.

Politeness is to goodness what words are to thoughts.

Everybody has his own theatre, in which he is manager, actor, prompter, playwright, scene-shifter, ticket-

seller, usher, all in one and audience into the bargain.

Poems rules the day when reason rules the mind.

To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as—FAIL!!

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake.

The essence of poetry is invention, such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights.

Obedience is the key to every door.

ADVERTISE IN THE  
EVENING ADVOCATE



**TO  
THE  
TRADE**

The dry weather is fast approaching and your Customers will need new shoes after they put their rubbers aside.

Are you ready to meet their demands and get your share of the trade?

We shall only have a limited supply of shoes this season, and the prices are very moderate.

All our shoes are solid leather throughout, and made by experienced workmen.

If you need any quantity of fishing boots write us.

The three words "Patronize Home Industry" was only a cant. Business is business, and everybody is going to buy where they can get the best value for their money.

Our prices are pre-war, and we can assure our Customers that they will have better value for their money at home than sending it away for the large percentage of junk that comes in annually.

We wish all our Customers a prosperous voyage for 1924.

**HR. GRACE BOOT & SHOE MFG. CO. LTD.**



# AT THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

(Continued from page 4.)

hot bread would in this instance result in no loaf at all, because the men felt that they might as well stay home and starve as go to the lumber woods and get no return for their arduous toil. Quoting from the Manifesto of Premier Monroe, Mr. Scammell said he intended to hold the Prime Minister to his statement that the laborer should have a decent living wage; should be well housed and clothed. If the Prime Minister was sincere then he had to support this Bill. The conditions under which the lumberman worked were graphically portrayed, and the different class of men who went to the woods indicated. Some few were able, owing to favorable location or special strength and vigor to make their pay, but all went there prepared to work according to their capacity. No concern was worth encouraging or having in the country which did not pay its labor a living wage. He commended the Bill to the serious consideration of the House, and called upon every member to give the laboring man of the country a square deal. The Prime Minister in reply read letters handed him on behalf of the A.N.D. Co., by Mr. Walsh, Minister of Agriculture and Mines. This company objects to the Bill. So did Mr. H. D. Reid in a letter in which he stated that if the Bill passed he feared it would be impossible to raise the money for the Grandeur Deal.

The Leader of the Opposition, MR. HICKMAN, gave the Bill his support. He was not so familiar with the conditions outlined, as the logging industry affected principally the Northern districts, and he was satisfied that these districts were entirely opposed to the sub contract system. \$1.50 per day and maintenance was surely not too much for a woodsman to expect, or for the legislature to make it possible for him to obtain. He didn't take seriously the contents of Mr. H. D. Reid's letter; but if the Gander or any other proposition was not able to operate upon the basis of \$1.50 and found for lumbermen, then he failed to see what benefit such an enterprise was going to be to the country. Capt. Winsor, Minister of Marine and Fisheries had stated to him that he would not support the Gander Deal unless it provided for a decent day's pay and a living wage. \$1.50 for the man who worked in slush and snow and rain surely was not an unreasonable demand. He supported the second reading.

MR. ASHBORNE (Twillingate), supported the bill in a splendid and convincing appeal for a square deal to the lumbering man. A synopsis of his remarks will appear in tomorrow's issue. He was followed by Mr. Hibbs (Pogo), in a forceful address. At 6.30 Mr. Hibbs was still speaking, when Mr. Halfyard moved the adjournment of the debate until this afternoon. The House then adjourned until 3 p.m. today.

## New and Original Drink For Summer

An original and refreshing summer drink can be made as follows: To the juice of four large lemons add 2 level table-spoonfuls of golden syrup. Pour over 2 quarts of boiling water, stir thoroughly, strain when cold. Add 1 lb. sherbet powder and stir rapidly for a couple of minutes. Stand on ice, and serve in tumblers with small pieces of ice floating.

Yesterday morning whilst Hon. J. D. Ryan was crossing Duckworth St., near the T. A. Hall, he was knocked down by a passing team. His injuries however, are not serious.

## Government Ships

Argyle left Argentina 4 p.m. yesterday on West route with 25 first class passengers and 17 second class.  
Clyde left Fortune Harbor 11.10 yesterday. Outward.  
Glencoe left Flowers' Cove 1.10 yesterday. Coming South.  
Kyle. No report since leaving Port aux Basques.  
Malakoff left Port Blandford yesterday at 7 p.m., outward.  
Meigle. No report since leaving Fish Cove Saturday.  
Portia left Pushrough yesterday 9 a.m. going south.  
Prospero leaves St. John's 10 a.m. Wednesday.

## Chuckles in Court

**BEYOND THE LAW**  
"Another rent act," exclaimed a solicitor at Bow County Court when a barrister in rising tore his gown on the arm of the seat.

**THINK IT OVER!**  
Nottinghamshire Offender. — "I should not have been the lad I am now, if I hadn't been the lad I was when I was a lad."

**WHEN A WOMAN THROWS**  
Magistrate—"When she threw the brick at you, did she hit you?"  
Man—"It was a woman who threw the brick."

**ELOQUENT**  
Clerk—"What did she say?"  
Witness—"She blushed, and that was all she said."

**MIXED**  
Woman—"I was speaking to my potatoes for Sunday dinner while I was peeling my next-door neighbor."

# BRICK!

Now Landing  
Ex. Schr. "Demering"

# 50,000 RED BRICK.

Hard and Soft  
Henry J. Stabb & Co.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop).

## THE ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY

IN AID OF MOUNT CASHEL ORPHANAGE  
WILL BE HELD

# ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 30th inst.

Pony Races, Football Fives, Forming Pyramids by C.L.B. boys, Three Mile Race, Relay Race, Dancing and numerous Side Shows, etc.

## DANCE IN PLAY HALL AT NIGHT.

Music by Mount Cashel Full Band.

The C.C.C., C.L.B. and Mount Cashel Bands in attendance.  
July 25, 29

# Newfoundland Government Railway.

## S. S. PROSPERO—NORTHERN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

S. S. PROSPERO will leave Dry Dock Wharf, St. John's, 10 a.m. Wednesday, July 30th, calling at usual ports enroute to Cook's Harbour.

N. B.—Ship Cove has been added as a port of call on the above route.

## S. S. "PORTIA" SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

St. Joseph's and St. Mary's are withdrawn from Ports of Call arranged for S. S. "Portia." Shippers are asked to eliminate these ports from steamship directory.

## ATTENTION! EXCURSIONISTS!

Passenger car will be attached to freight train leaving St. John's 1.30 p.m. every Wednesday half holiday, and Wednesday whole holiday, to accommodate excursionists for stations enroute to Kelligrews. Passengers can leave Kelligrews on regular night train, arriving St. John's 9.15 p.m.

# FOR BREAD THAT'S WHITE, AND BREAD THAT'S LIGHT.

# WINDSOR PATENT

"Canada's Best Flour"

# MORE LOAVES IN EVERY BARREL!

## Practical and Useful Hints For Radio Fans

Try reducing the B battery voltage on your detector tube.

Place a large (xel) condenser across the B battery to reduce noises.

Keep all radio antennas and wiring away from electric light and power wires.

Wipe off the top of your storage battery with a cloth dampened with a little ammonia.

Operating a vacuum tube below its filament rating will lengthen the life of the tube.

Never solder to fixed condensers. Use small machine screws and nuts to fasten the wires.

Use a pipe cleaner between the plates of your condenser to remove dust that has lodged there.

Test your headset cord by twisting it between your fingers and note if it makes a noise in the phone.

Above all don't buy a pair of cheap ear-phones. The difference between a good and bad pair of phones is usually the equal of one to two stages of amplification.

For one tube receiving set designed for a minimum size and weight, it is possible to utilize a small flashlight battery to light the filament. Such a battery may supply service for one hour a day for a month.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

## Latest

NEW YORK, July 29.—Margin separating Canadian and United States dollar in New York market narrowed to 13.32 of one per cent. discount against Canadian currency yesterday. This represented highest value attained by Canadian dollar in New York market in over year.

ROME, July 29.—Major Seanni, Argentine aviator and companion, Deltame, hopped off this morning from Contocello airfield in continuance of their attempted world flight. They are following route of British flier MacLennan who flew from Hoch to Corfu and thence to Greece.

LONDON, July 29.—Col. A. F. Hatch, President Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking on Anglo-American trade at meeting organized by Chambers Commerce of Canada, condemned practice of allowing agitators to express revolutionary views at Hyde Park. "If this vicious propaganda is allowed," he said "serious trouble is bound to occur. I believe I am right in saying that for Canada we want it stopped."

VANCOUVER, July 29.—England to Australia by crude oil burning Zeppelin airship in ten days, is a commercial possibility within next two years, according to Sir Keith Smith, famous Australian flier, who with his brother Sir Ross Smith, was first to accomplish flight four years ago for which prize of £10,000 was given by Australian Government. Sir Keith is in Vancouver and will sail for Australia tomorrow as General Supervisor for Vickers, Limited. Rapid strides of invention has almost eliminated dangers of flying, he said. Two big airships for England-Australia and Australia-India service now being built by Vickers would use crude oil instead of inflammable fuel. Thus removing greatest danger to flying by airship. The commercial feasibility of airplane has been therefore established, remarked Sir Keith. Big ships which are now being built will have a capacity of 100 passengers as well as whatever baggage they need. This is to be a cold business proposition with view not only shortening time between countries, but to give utmost comfort and service.

PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—Donald MacMillan, Arctic explorer, with schooner Bowdoin, has left winter quarters and has reached point 187 miles to South, according to special despatch to Portland Press-Herald, received from U. S. cruiser Milwaukee, which was in touch with radio station at Hawke's Harbor, Nfld. Bowdoin spent winter at Ellesmere Island, eleven degrees from North Pole. Her latest reported position is probably in vicinity of Cape York just northwest of Melville Bay, Greenland. The messages said Bowdoin would return home as soon as ice fields which were obstructing her progress broke up. MacMillan and his party left Wisconsin, Maine, in June, 1923. They are expected to return there in September.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The engagement is announced of Florence Gillespie, younger daughter of Mr. H. D. and the late Mrs. Reid and Basil St. George, son of Sir Joseph and Lady Outerbridge.

## CHAIR CAN BE MADE FROM ROCKER

When you get sick and tired of your rocking chair, just saw off the rockers and convert the piece into a straight chair. Such converted, low chairs make good, quaint pieces for the living room.

## LOCAL ITEMS

The Mount Cashel Band Concert in Bannerman Park last night was very largely attended and much enjoyed. An excellent program had been prepared and was well rendered. Lady friends of the Orphanage did duty on the gates.

A message was received yesterday from Mr. C. C. Pittman, sub-collector at Lamaline, stating that the catch of fish at that place to date is about 15,000 quintals. Squid are plentiful and prospects for hook and line men are very bright.

The race boat Nellie R., which has been passed over to the Newfoundland Highlanders' Association to operate at the Regatta, has been in the hands of Mr. R. Sexton for some time past, and is now in first class condition. Mr. Sexton has given the boat a thorough overhauling and she is now equal to her best condition.

Tonight the Highlanders will parade at their Armoury, Harvey Road, from where they will proceed to the Charlie Rink where repairs to the boat have been made, and will then take the race to the lake, where it is likely she will be launched so that the crews rowing her on Regatta Day may be able to have a few spins.



GERALD S. BOYLE,  
Distributor, St. John's.

## PERSONAL

Mr. R. Hibbs, M. H. A., who has been suffering from a cold for several days is confined to his home today and will be unable to attend to business for a day or two.

## Fishery Report

Makevick—Light north wind, clear; sign of fish.  
Holton—Light north wind; no fish.  
Domino—Fresh north west wind, clear; no fish.  
Grady—Light north west wind, clear; fair hooking.  
Smokey—Light north wind, no fish.  
Flat Island—Fresh north west wind, clear; no fish.  
Venison Island—Light north west wind, clear; no fish.  
Battle Harbor—Calm, clear; fish scarce.

The following reports were received by the Marine and Fisheries Department yesterday for the week ending July 26th.

Cape Broyle to Brigus South—Fishing very poor. Fish reported scarce on the Banks; 1875 quintals landed to date.

Wesleyville to Safe Harbor—Prospects poor; little fish with jigger; 700 quintals landed to date.

Spaniard's Bay to Upper Island Cove—Prospects brighter; 250 quintals landed to date.

Piacentia to Cape St. Mary's—4980 quintals landed to date; 500 taken this week; prospects fair; dogfish gone off.

South Point to Bay Roberts—420 quintals landed to date; prospects not very bright; Port de Grave doing better.

Carbonar to Crocker's Cove—385 quintals landed to date; 140 quintals taken this week; squid plentiful; eight traps in water.

## HOD DID HE DO IT!

Offender (pleading guilty)—"Here I stand without a leg to stand on."

## Concerning Fire Insurance

Editor, The Evening Advocate,  
Sir,—I would like to know why it is that although we have had improved Water Service in recent years, and within the past year or later, we have acquired the most up to date Fire Fighting Apparatus, and yet the Fire Insurance Premiums increases. I do not expect these improvements for nothing, and probably the cost has been equitably apportioned between the Insurance Companies and their Clients, but it is a little odd. There has been no explanation re the increase; perhaps you would kindly explain the matter for the benefit of the public. I well remember that some years back we were told that an improved Water Service would bring a decrease in Rates; we have the improved Water Service, but the Rates (Fire Insurance) have increased.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours,

CITIZEN,

July 9, 1924.

Yesterday morning the staff of the Commercial Cable Co., were each presented with a \$2,000 life insurance policy. The Company will pay the premiums on the policies, which are taken out with the Travellers, Assurance Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut.

## Codfishery a Blank in Straits

TOTAL CATCH BY SETTLERS LESS THAN THOUSAND QUINTALS

The steamer Philomena, Capt. James Barry, arrived from Straits, Belle Isle the latter part of the week. According to the Western Star, Captain Barry states he never knew worse conditions in connection with the codfishery than exist this season on both Newfoundland and Labrador sides of the Straits. There are whole crews with codtraps who have not salted two quintals of fish for the season. He did not see a fresh codfish during the trip. At Salmon Bay and one or two other places some traps that were set long way off shore securing 110 qts, while others with quite a lot of gear have not landed more than from seven to ten quintals for the whole season. Captain Barry landed a quantity of salt on Labrador side of the Straits but none of it has been used because the people have not been able to secure the fish. He told the Star that ordinarily he should have forty thousand quintals of codfish today, while in fact he has less than four hundred. The codfish evidently passed north through the middle of the Straits early in the season and did not go in shore. At Bona Bay where codfish were numerous last year, there have not been ten quintals salted this season. Few small catches were made at Port au Choix early in the season and at one or two other places, but along the rest of the coast the voyage has been a blank. Less than a thousand quintals have been secured by the settlers on both sides of the Straits.

NOTICE—Any party wanting a Good Fishing or Shooting Trip on the Lower or Upper Gander River please communicate with L. A. FRANCIS, Gander Bay. July 14, 1924.

PICKED UP at Ochre Pit Cove, B. D. V. on July 14th, part rim of Cod Trap, buoys marked "J. A." Owner can have same by paying costs, and by applying to Robert Gillingham, Ochre Pit Cove. July 29, 31, pd.

## Market Report

The following market report, dated July 26th, has been received by the Secretary of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, from Messrs. Faria Pimenta & Company, Oporto.

Stocks at the end of the week were:  
British Fish . . . . . 23,350  
Norwegian Fish . . . . . 23,100  
Iceland and Other . . . . . 11,300

Consumption during last week:  
British . . . . . 2,115  
Norwegian . . . . . 1,792  
All Others . . . . . 538

Arrivals:  
James and Stanley . . . . . 1,270  
E. Bailey . . . . . 2,793  
Myrtle Piercy . . . . . 2,483  
Queen Mae . . . . . 1,185  
La France . . . . . 4,160

Our market, which upto the present has been in a very good condition, has been transformed completely, principally due to the direct sales made by some Norwegian firms to our customers. For this reason the sales have been much less and at the present are almost paralysed, and in our opinion the market is too heavily stocked with all quantities. At the close of this month there is likely to be about 50,000 quintals of codfish or more in our market from England, Norway, Iceland and Germany. We should, however, expect a considerable fall in the prices, not only to clear out all fish (half cured) in great quantity, which, on this occasion is becoming rapidly spoiled with the heat, but in order to make room for future arrivals.

## Traffic Regulations

For

Mount Cashel Garden Party, 1924.

1.—Motor Cars and other vehicles proceeding to Mount Cashel Garden Party will do so by the Portugal Cove Road returning to the City by way of Kenna's Hall.

2.—No vehicles will be permitted to pass towards the City over the Portugal Cove Road from its Junction with the Torbay Road, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 9 p.m.

CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,  
Inspector, General, Consty.  
July 28, 29

## CARD

Dr. M. F. Hogan,  
DENTIST  
142 Water Street  
(Opp Royal Stores)  
Telephone 1255.  
May 7, Mon, Wed, Fri, 3 mos

NFLD. ROAD BOOSTER AND TOURIST TRADE ADVOCATE for sale at bookstores. Price 25c. July 24, 26

WANTED—Whiskey, Syrup and Beer Bottles. Phone 627 and horse will call. T. J. KENNEDY, 13 Williams' Lane. July 11, 1924

# NOTICE

# S.S. SENEFF

CAPTAIN GEORGE BRAGG,

# Is Open For CHARTER

FOR GENERAL OR SPECIAL WORK.

For further information and terms apply

# Fishermen's Union Trading Co. LIMITED.

Port Union or Advocate Office, City.